

# WEATHER.

Cloudy tonight and tomorrow, possibly becoming unsettled tomorrow; little temperature change; light variable winds.

Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: Highest, 42, at 3 p.m., yesterday; lowest, 34, at 8 a.m., today.

Full report on page 12.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 19.

No. 20,182.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT.



"From Press to Home  
Within the Hour"

Last Week's Sworn Net Circulation—  
Daily Average, 73,962; Sunday, 57,178.

## IMPORTANT BATTLE AND RUSS ADVANCE BELIEVED TO BE ON

Dense Masses of Czar's Men  
Move Against Austrians Near  
Bessarabian Border.

## SIMULTANEOUS ATTACK ON FORTY-MILE FRONT

Slavs West of Lake Kanger Now  
Are Threatening Mitau.  
It Is Said.

## HARD FIGHTING IN VOGES

Berlin Declares That All Hartmanns-  
Weilerkopf Positions Have  
Been Reconquered  
By Them.

LONDON, December 30.—Although Petrograd remains silent on the subject, the public is inclined to believe the Russians are undertaking a great offensive in Bukovina, near the Bessarabian border. Official Austrian reports telling of attacks by dense masses of Russian troops indicate that an important battle is under way.

The fighting centers at a point near Toporoutz, a small town just within the border of northern Bukovina, but a simultaneous attack is being made along an extended front, from the Pruth to a position north of the Dniester, a distance of about forty miles. The latest advices state that the Russian assault is being continued, accompanied by an unusually heavy bombardment.

## Attack Near Lake Babi.

Unofficial reports from the extreme northern portion of the eastern front state the Germans have made a serious but futile attack in the region of Lake Babi, while the Russians west of Lake Kanger are threatening Mitau.

These opposing attacks create a delicate situation, as a successful advance by either would endanger considerable forces of the defeated opponent.

Fighting on Western Line.

Along the western front, except for mining and aerial engagements on the British line, the fighting seems to be confined to the Vosges, where in the region of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, the French claim to have made a successful advance.

Berlin reports heavy fighting continues in the Vosges. Announcement is made by the war office that positions near Hartmanns-Weilerkopf have been reconquered by the Germans. A British surprise attack near Lille failed, according to Berlin.

Not having happened to change the Macedonian position, but it is generally believed that any advance into Greek territory must be made by the Bulgarians, the opinion being that the Austro-Germans cannot spare enough troops for a serious attempt against Saloniki.

Position of Germanic Allies.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens dated Wednesday, says:

"According to information received from a Bulgarian source, the third Bulgarian army corps is now between Varna (on the Black Sea coast), and Rusechuk (on the Danube), while a Turkish army of 30,000 is at Burgas (on the Black Sea coast). A German army corps passed Eskup Monday going south.

"The Patria announces that Gen. Stephanovich's Serbian army has made good its retreat into Albania. It was 20,000 strong at the beginning of the Bulgarian attack, and has been continuously engaged, disputing the ground inch by inch. It has saved most of the material belonging to it, and has caused the Bulgarians a loss of five miles greater than it suffered itself. It is now a complete army of 15,000 men."

Von Mackensen at Sofia.

A semi-official telegram received in Amsterdam from Sofia, Bulgaria, states that Field Marshal von Mackensen, the German commander, arrived at Sofia yesterday, according to a dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company. After visiting the German and Austrian ministers to Bulgaria and King Ferdinand the field marshal returned to headquarters.

It was reported December 28 in news dispatches that Field Marshal von Mackensen was directing preparations for a powerful expedition against Egypt.

Despite numerous difficulties, such as landing ground, a mountainous country, French aviators have succeeded, according to an official note issued by the French government, in making about ninety-three miles into the interior of the Bulgarian lines.

In the month of November alone there were no less than fifty-four reconnaissance flights, during which observations and numerous photographs useful in strategic movements were taken. Aviators bombarded enemy positions at Eskup, Istip, Kara, Hodzani, Strumitza and Petric. These bombardments were very effective.

King's Palace Hit by Shell.

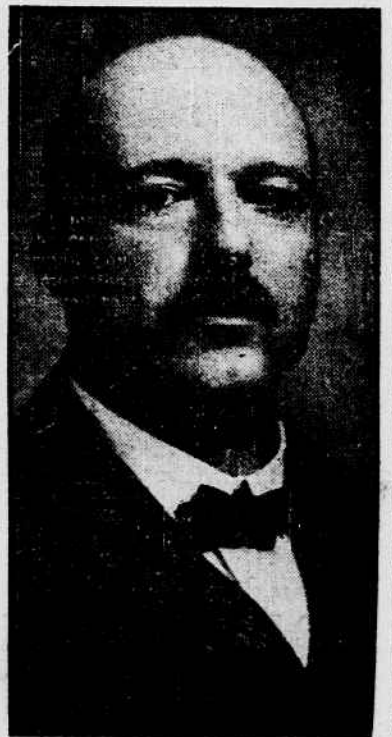
King Ferdinand's palace at the Black Sea port of Varna was hit during the recent Russian bombardment of that Bulgarian town, but the damage was unimportant, says a dispatch from Athens to Reuters' Telegram Company. The same Russian squadron, the correspondent adds, bombarded the Bulgarian port of Traka.

## GOV. W. S. HAMMOND OF MINNESOTA DIES

Expires Suddenly While on  
Business Trip to Clin-  
ton, La.

LEFT ST. PAUL FOR SOUTH  
JUST A WEEK AGO TODAY

Was Elected to Congress From the  
Second District for Four  
Successive Terms.



GOV. W. S. HAMMOND.

RATON ROUGE, La., December 30.—Gov. W. S. Hammond of Minnesota died suddenly early today at Clinton, La., a small town about thirty miles north of here, according to a telephone message received here from Clinton.

He suffered a stroke of apoplexy, which physicians stated apparently had been superinduced by a recent attack of pneumonia poisoning. He was stricken while in the lavatory of the hotel and died before physicians, who were summoned, could arrive.

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 30.—Gov. W. S. Hammond, who died suddenly at Clinton, La., departed from St. Paul for the south just a week ago today to inspect some farm lands which he owns in the vicinity of Clinton.

At his offices at the state house it was said that he had been expected to return tomorrow, and that no intimation of his illness had been received here or at St. James, Minn., where Milton Hammond, the governor's brother, resides.

Lieut. Gov. J. A. A. Burquist, who becomes Governor of Minnesota as a result of the death of Gov. Hammond, was elected to a minor office in the state of Minnesota. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar, and thereupon took up the practice of the profession.

He served as county attorney of Watonwan county, Minn., nearly six years, and was a member of the state board of normal school directors of Minnesota. In 1891 he was elected to the legislature, and served in the second and third legislatures. He was the democratic candidate for Congress from the second congressional district of Minnesota in 1892, but was defeated by James Thompson McCreary, the republican candidate. He was elected to the Sixtieth Congress, defeating Mr. McCreary for re-election. He was re-elected to the Sixty-first, Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses. He was the eighteenth Governor of Minnesota, and was unmarried.

BRITISH REPORT QUIET  
ON MESOPOTAMIA FRONT

LONDON, December 30.—The following official communication concerning the operations against the British forces by the Turks in Mesopotamia has been made public:

"Gen. Townshend reports an entire cessation of the attack and bombardment since Christmas day. He also reports a heavy thunderstorm on the 26th."

THROAT OPERATIONS PUT OFF.

Will Be Delayed Until After Epidemic of the Grip Is Ended.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Physicians and surgeons were warned by the New York health department today to delay operations upon the nose and throat until the epidemic of the grip, now prevailing, is ended. Dr. D. Bryson Delevan, at whose suggestion the warning was issued, said that physicians learned during the great grip epidemic of 1895 that nasal operations could not be successfully performed when such an epidemic was prevalent.

"When the grip prevails any operation on the nose is apt to be followed by an acute attack of influenza, although up to the time of the operation the patient may have shown no signs of any such trouble," said Dr. Delevan.

## PLAN PROTECTION TO U. S. INDUSTRIES

Democrats Considering Enactment That Will Surpass All  
Republican Tariff Measures.

BILL TO BE SUBMITTED  
TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Will Become a Part of "Anti-Dumping" Legislation Now  
Being Framed.

Plans maturing in the minds of high officials of the administration and of Congress may enable the democratic party to go into the next presidential campaign with the confident claim that it has put into law the most effective protection to American industries ever enacted; that republican protective tariffs of the past do not compare with their creation, and that the republican party has had stolen from under its eyes the main issue against the democrats—that of providing a tariff that would not protect American industries and workmen under normal conditions.

Democratic advocates of a tariff for revenue only would then declare that the party had not abandoned its principles, but that it had simply adopted the most effective plan to give full protection to home industries without bestowing special benefits upon immense concerns that have grown beyond the need of what politicians term a protective tariff. In other words, the scheme is to lift the protective theory into the democratic party, but in such a way as to be disguised so as not to ruffle the finer sensibilities of certain members of the party.

## Part of Anti-Dumping Bill.

The plans, if approved by President Wilson and enacted by Congress, will go through in an "anti-dumping" bill which is being whipped into shape. It is expected that the President will reach a decision in the near future, a comparatively short time following conferences with Secretary Redfield and democratic leaders of the Senate and House. These bills are being worked upon the proposed measure for some time. He has been obtaining suggestions from all directions and as soon as he gets the final word from President Wilson will put the bill into shape and will get the full strength of the administration back of it.

Whatever bill against "dumping" finally becomes law, it will, according to the plan, be included in a bill to protect the surest kind against unfair competition, the tariff commission, against American industries and business generally. All of the bills that have been drafted absolutely prohibit the sale of goods in the United States at prices "less than the fair value of the goods in the market of manufacture or origin," and the sale of such articles in this country at unfair prices is to be prohibited.

Further Safeguard Proposed.

Even if the sale of the prohibited goods in the United States tends to "lessen competition," it is declared to be in violation of the law if it is proposed to enact. This provision would reach German cartels and other trade combinations that threaten infant industries of this country by throwing proper tribunals as "prima facie evidence of intent to injure or destroy the business of a manufacturer or producer of such article in the United States."

The federal trade commission has drawn one of the bills before Secretary Redfield. This measure gives to the commission authority to prevent the alleged unfair methods of competition by the broadening of section 5 of the act creating the commission, and to report to the commission all violations of the act. Section 5 of the federal trade commission act is directed to report to the commission all violations of the act touching upon foreign business is the giving to the courts of the country the right to investigate from time to time, trade conditions in and with foreign countries where associations of producers or manufacturers, or other conditions, may affect the foreign trade of the United States, with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

Other Laws Contemplated.

Two other important laws suggested, in addition to clothing the trade commission with power to stop dumping, are one making it a criminal offense for any person, firm or association to import or bring into the United States, and direct United States attorneys and directs United States attorneys and the Department of Justice to enforce the provisions of the law—whenever proper complaint shall have been made. The other would give to the courts of the country the right to issue injunctions against foreign shippers against "dumping," by proper authorities of the government. This is modeled after the Australian law.

There also is under consideration the provisions against "dumping" that were contained in the Lunderwood bill when it left the House and went to the Senate, where it was stricken out. This imposed an additional tariff duty on goods believed to be intended to injure or destroy American industries, but the claim is made that the imposition of this additional duty is entirely ineffective when the dumping is being done by cartels and combinations perfectly willing to temporarily sustain great losses that they may threaten American

THESALONIKI IS SAFE.

No Cause for Alarm, Is Message by  
Wireless.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Another radio message was received today from the Greek steamer Thessaloniki, which is making for this port with her boiler room partly flooded.

"On account of small damage," read the message, "we come with lessened speed. Engines assure no cause for alarm. Account of strong winds, speed will be six or seven miles."

Officials of the Greek line said that at the rate of speed she is now making the Thessaloniki should reach New York Saturday morning. At noon yesterday she was 190 miles off Sandy Hook.

## SCHMIDT TRIAL NEAR END.

Case Expected to Go to Los Angeles  
Jury Today.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., December 30.—The case of Matthew A. Schmidt, charged with the murder of Charles A. Hagerty, killed in the explosion of the Los Angeles Times building five years ago, probably will be in the hands of the jury by tonight. Unless some unforeseen delay occurs, the attorneys will have finished their arguments by 4 o'clock this afternoon.



## "We Must Have Aeroplanes and Submarines In Abundance"

Says FREDERICK PALMER. Without them and the men to navigate them, we would be helpless before an invader well equipped for both offense and defense. Read this enlightening article in The Sunday Star.

manufacturers and ultimately obtain a monopoly here.

## Pressure for Tariff Commission.

While President Wilson is considering what proposed law he will adopt to handle the tariff, the country is being subjected to great pressure from business throughout the country for a law constituting a regular tariff commission. The United States Chamber of Commerce is working with might and main to have such a law enacted at this session. The President and Secretary Redfield contend that the trade commission has already wide powers in that direction, but business throughout the country does not favor making a tariff commission out of the trade commission. It is said, and is unquestionably true, that he ever fought for an independent tariff commission.

Government Also Rests.

Charles S. Mellen was called by the government in rebuttal and after he had briefly testified, the government also finally rested its case.

Technically the defense had occupied but three days in the presentation of its case, but the attorneys, in summing up, will rely chiefly on the testimony of William Rockefeller, head rear to the anti-trust law to monopolize the railroad traffic of New England. The trial has been in progress since October 13.

The announcement was made after Richard V. Lindbury, of counsel for William Rockefeller, had read to the jury a statement in behalf of his client, who, he announced, was too ill to testify. The statement was a stipulation agreed to by government counsel as to what his testimony would have been. There will unquestionably be a hard fought or entered into a conspiracy.

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## AUSTRIANS BEATEN IN NAVAL BATTLE

Lose Two Destroyers in Adriatic Engagement, According to Paris.

PARIS, December 30.—Two Austrian torpedo boat destroyers have been sunk as a result of an encounter with sea forces of the allies at a point outside of Cattaro, in the Adriatic.

The purpose of the Austrian ships was to bombard Durazzo. An allied squadron went to meet them with the result above set forth. In addition the remainder of the Austrian squadron was pursued by the warships of the allies and compelled to flee toward the Austrian base.

Official Statement.

This information was contained in an official announcement of the French marine department given out today, which reads:

"An Austrian naval division having come out from Cattaro for the purpose of bombarding Durazzo, certain squadrons of the allies went forth to give battle. The Austrian torpedo boat destroyer Lika encountered a mine and was blown up. The destroyer Triglav of the same type was destroyed by fire from the ships of the allies. The remaining warships of the enemy were pursued and fled in the direction of their base."

Several Previous Battles.

There have been several previous encounters of lesser importance than the one now reported in connection with Austrian attempts to interrupt transportation of Italian troops to Albania and of supplies for the Serbian forces which have retreated to that country. Several supply ships have been sunk by Austrian warships.

The destroyers Lika and Triglav were sister ships, built in 1913. They were 265 feet long and of 757 tons displacement. Each was armed with two 5.9-inch guns, six eleven-pounders and two torpedo tubes.

KAISER SUFFERS FROM BOIL.

German Ruler Is Given Some Relief  
Through Medium of Lancing.

LONDON, December 30.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Amsterdam says reports received there from Berlin are to the effect that Emperor William is suffering from a non-influent boil. He is remaining indoors, owing to the unsettled weather, but is not confined to his bed.

A dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, to the Central News says: "Emperor Williams has been given some relief, his doctors having resorted to lancing."

Germany Not to Get U. S. Tobacco.

LONDON, December 30.—Concerning a statement published in America that the British government will permit German importations of American tobacco through neutral countries, the Daily Mail has obtained a statement from the foreign office declaring it to be incorrect to say that the British government will permit or is about to permit such importations. On the contrary, it is stated, no goods having an enemy destination will be allowed to proceed.

Coast City's First Snow in Ten Years.

SAN BARNABINO, Cal., December 30.—Snow fell here today for the first time in more than ten years. The snowfall was general in this section of the southern California citrus belt. Growers said no damage to citrus fruits would result, unless the temperature dropped much lower.

## PROPOSES NEW PLAN TO BIND THE AMERICAS AND PROMOTE PEACE

Secretary Lansing Would Arbitrate  
Boundary Disputes and Bar Munitions From Revolutionaries.

President Wilson Has Indorsed Idea Which Has Been  
Transmitted to Interested Nations  
Through Envoys Here.

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, has suggested to all the nations comprising the Pan-American Union that they join in a convention for the arbitration of all boundary line disputes and for the prohibition of shipments of war munitions to revolutionaries.

Secretary Lansing's proposal, which has the full support of President Wilson, is being forwarded by the Latin American ambassadors and ministers here to their home foreign offices for consideration. The proposal is regarded as one of the steps in a wide plan, of which the Pan-American Scientific Congress, now in session here, is a part, for a closer union of all the Americas and preservation of peace on the western hemisphere.

The status of the negotiations and the details of Secretary Lansing's proposal are, so far, being held as confidential between the State Department and the Latin American chancelleries here. Mr. Lansing today declined entirely to discuss it in any phase, and the diplomats uniformly declared they could not discuss a matter which was in its preliminary stage and under consideration by their home foreign offices.

Outlines His Proposal.

It became known, however, that soon after Secretary Lansing delivered his pan-American unity speech before the scientific congress in which he advocated a pan-America "One for all and all for one" he began inviting the Latin American representatives to the State Department two or three times a week to outline to them his proposal. At the same time, it is understood, the Secretary's public declaration which had attracted much favorable attention among the Latin Americans because of its suggestions that all the pan-American nations should, practically, be assumed and the attention of all the American nations could be devoted to what Secretary Lansing expressed in his speech as working out their destinies. Many of Mr. Lansing's declarations to the Pan-American Congress took on added significance today in the light of his proposals to the Latin American republics.

Are No Longer Children.

"Within recent years," said he, "the United States has found no occasion, with the exception of the Venezuelan boundary incident, to remind Europe that the Monroe doctrine continues unaltered as a national policy in this republic. The republics of America are no longer children in the great family of nations. They have attained maturity."

At another point Mr. Lansing said: "When we attempt to analyze pan-Americanism we find the essential qualities are those of the family—sympathy, helpfulness and sincere desire to see another grow in prosperity, absence of jealousy of another's prominence, and, above all, absence of that spirit of intrigue which menaces the domestic peace of a neighbor."

All Bound Together.

"With all earnestness, therefore, I commend to you the thought of the American republics, twenty-one sovereign and independent nations bound together by faith and justice, and firmly cemented by a sympathy which knows no superior and no inferior, but which recognizes only all equality and fraternity."

All Human Activity Related to Climate Shown in Paper by Weather Bureau Expert

Practically every human activity is related to climate, according to Edward L. Wells of the United States weather bureau at Boise, Idaho, who delivered a paper on "The Economic Aspect of Climatology," before subsection B, astronomy and geodesy, of section 11, in session this morning at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 16th and P streets north.

Climate, he said, controls the distribution of vegetation, both as to kind and quantity, and successful agriculture depends upon a knowledge of climatology, and how to make the best of existing conditions.

The penalty for failure to use a proper cropping system is the loss of the farm, said J. F. Voorhes of the United States weather bureau at Knoxville, Tenn. This is proved by the fact that many worthless farms have been reclaimed by proper cropping systems.

How the difference of a half-inch in the rainfall during a critical period would result in the loss or gain of thousands of dollars in a crop was explained by J. Warren Smith of the United States weather bureau at Columbus, Ohio.

Tells of Chief Defects in Nation's Vital Statistics

"The chief defects and problems as regards vital statistics in this country are due to the dependence of the federal government upon the states for the adoption and enforcement of laws and the lack of control and supervision of the means of registration. The most vital need at present is the extension of the registration area for deaths until it shall include the entire country."

Commission May Lack Scholars.

"Such a committee will commonly be composed of men whose training fits them for the task, and their report to the main body, which will certainly contain some men of mark, will be subjected to critical study before receiving its approbation. A public commission is more likely to be constituted of statesmen than scholars; more likely still to be constituted of politicians rather than of statesmen."

Declares Only Co-Operation Will Bring High Efficiency to the Technical Schools

"Only after technical schools have entered into the closest co-operation with one another will the highest efficiency in engineering education be reached," declared Dean Gardner C. Anthony of Tufts College, Boston.

At the present rate of progress," said the speaker, "complete vital statistics for the United States can hardly be expected before 1940 to 1950. Birth registration starts to advent of this day on account of the failure to enforce birth registration laws, which require reports by physicians."

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